

presentation of the material has been noted, namely the including of the composite *Orthopappus*, on page 321, in the Melastomataceae.

The author in preparing the work and the Peruvian Government in publishing it have made a meritorious contribution to the scientific study of the rich and useful flora of Cuzco; may there be many more similar endeavors based increasingly on the activities of Peruvian students.—J. F. MACBRIDE, Field Museum of Natural History.

*A Flora of Arizona and New Mexico.* By IVAR TIDESTROM and SISTER TERESITA KITTELL. Pp. xxvi + 897 with frontispiece. The Catholic University of America Press, Washington, D. C., 1941. \$5.00.

The flora of Arizona and New Mexico, listing 898 genera and 3975 species, is arranged according to the systems of DeCandolle and Bentham and Hooker with some slight emendations, chief of which is the arrangement of the orders and families in a descending numerical sequence as to the number of cotyledons. Hence the Coniferae with many cotyledons come first and the ferns and fern allies with none appear at the close of the work. The keys are brief and to the point and brief descriptions aid materially in amplifying the keys. There is a general citation of habitat and range accompanying each entity. The work is ambitious and as such is worthy but one cannot read it without a feeling of regret. Much of the advance in botany of the past fifteen years is ignored. Many monographs which have appeared during this time are not alluded to either as to the species accepted or in the synonymy.

The frontispiece is a map of Arizona and New Mexico showing the major rivers and the two thousand foot contour intervals. There are fifteen circles indicating localities but no evident reference to these in the text. On the other hand the table of contents refers to the map as showing the "belts of vegetation." The reason for this confusion is not clear to the reviewer.

The volume is lithoprinted and would have been materially improved by either a little more space between the species or by underlining the species names. As it stands the pages appear crowded and the typography does not invite the reader's attention. In many instances the craftsmanship of both typist and printer is definitely at fault.—HERBERT L. MASON.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

On May 24, 1941, the University of California conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Willis Linn Jepson, Professor of Botany Emeritus of that institution. The honor is in recognition of Dr. Jepson's contribution to our knowledge of the California flora and his long and successful promotion of forest conservation in the state.